The 12th was not quite so warm, but one male appeared about mid-day. From the 13th to the 16th inclusive the weather was dull and colder again and no emergences took place. I was away from home on the 17th and 18th and placed the flower-pot in semi-darkness to discourage any emergences during my absence. March 19th, however, was warmer again with a hazy sun to which I exposed the flower-pot, with the result that 6 butterflies appeared between 1 and 1.30 p.m., 2 males and 4 females.

On the following day, which was again warm and sunny, one male put in an appearance, also about mid-day, and on the 22nd, also a mild fine day, one male and two females emerged at about 10.30 a.m.

Thus of my 22 pupae 17 (*i.e.*, 10 males and 7 females) had emerged between March 6th and 22nd, a period of 17 days. The remaining 5 pupae dried up and died, but as far as it is possible to tell they consisted of 3 males and 2 females.

The tabulated results were therefore as follows :—

		MALES	FEMALES
Emerged on 6th	...	1	
,, ,, 10th	...	2	
,, ,, 11th	...	2	1
,, ,, 12th	...	1	
,, ,, 19th	...	2	4
,, ,, 20th	...	1	
,, ,, 22nd	...	1	2
Died as pupae	...	3	2
	Total	13	9

On the whole, perhaps, 17 perfect specimens out of 42 eggs was as good a proportion as one could have expected considering the journeys and changes of climate to which they were submitted, but the number of casualties makes it difficult to draw any definite conclusions from the experiment. As was to be expected the females on the whole emerged later than the males, and in most cases the emergences took place after mid-day, although the pupae were exposed to the sun early in the morning.

Variation in these specimens is practically confined to the ground colour of the upperside, which is on the average darker in this brood than that of other specimens I have taken previously, although the female parent was not unusually dark. Most of the females are, as usual, redder than the males, and the veins are less conspicuously outlined in black. The undersides are practically identical except that the wavy greenish-white line is lighter in some specimens than in others. In all cases this line extends across the upper half of the forewing, and across the whole of the hindwing to within a very short distance of the inner margin, the little curved dashes of which it is composed forming practically a continuous line.

The Food of the Trout.

The flies which are the natural food of the trout have been ascertained by numerous observers during the past season, in some dozen fishing stations, mainly in Ireland, the western side of England and Wales, and Wicken Fen. Various fishers sent up their captures to a

committee in London and the following are the species identified. It will be seen that the bulk of the species belong to the different families of the Trichoptera. Apparently systematic records of such have not previously been made.

PERLIDAE.—*Chloroperla grammatica, Isopteryx tripunctata, I. torrentium, Nemoura avicularis, N. cinerea, Leuctra klapaleki.*

EPHEMERIDAE.—*Baëtis pumilus, Baëtis* species. *Ephemerella ignita, Ephemera danica, Ecdyurus lateralis, Siphlonurus armatus, Leptophlebia submarginata.*

SIALIDAE.—*Sialis lutaria.*

TRICOPTERA.—*Mystacides nigra, M. azurea, M. longicornis, Phryganea grandis, P. varia, P. obsoleta, Oxyethira costalis, O. saggitifera, O. frici, O. simplex, O. tristella, Hydroptila simulans, H. angulata, H. forcipata, H. femoralis, H. occulta, Leptocerus commutatus, L. aterrimus, L. dissimilis, L. interjectus, L. albifrons, L. cinereus, L. fulvus, Hydropsyche instabilis, H. guttata, H. lepida, Holocentropus picicornis, H. auratus, Lype fragilis, L. reducta, Polycentropus flavomaculatus, P. multiguttatus, P. kingi, Œcetis furva, Œ. lacustris, Œ. testacea, Œ. ochracea, Limnophilus flavicornis, L. marmoratus, L. auricula, L. affinis, L. lunatus, L. sparsus, L. hirsutus, L. decipiens, Rhyacophila munda, R. dorsalis, Halesus auricollis, H. radiatus, Lepidostoma hirtum, Neureclipsis bimaculata, Cyrnus trimaculatus, Wormaldia subnigra, Chimarrha marginata, Grammotaulius atomarius, Plectrocnemia conspersa, Ithytrichia lamellaris, Sericostoma personatum, Glyphotaelius pellucidus, Tinodes waeneri, Colpotaulius incisus, Agraylea pallidula, Anabolia nervosa, Agapetus fuscipes.*

CURRENT NOTES AND SHORT NOTICES.

I should much like to correspond with those who have worked with Tutt's *British Noctuae* and who have other forms to record or have come to other conclusions as to the variation in any species.—HY.J.T.

The year, from an entomological point of view, was summarised by M. P. Marechal in *Lamb.*, as, on the whole characterised by a superb summer such as has not been seen for a long time, but the spring was wholly wanting. April was really bad, May a little better, June somewhat good, July very fine, August somewhat uncertain, September, magnificent, October downright bad.

Sometime ago we noticed a very exhaustive account of the "Macrolepidoptera of Digne" by Rudolf Heinrich which appeared in the *Deut. Ent. Zeit.*, Berlin. We now have to announce the first supplement to the account, of about 30 pp. by the same author, bringing the records up to date, with a few corrections and omissions.

In part 4 of *Iris*, Dr. A. Corti continues his "Studies of the Agrotinae," this being the nineteenth communication. He describes 3 new species of Palaearctic *Euxoa* and notes on several other *Euxoa*, including the *albovenosa*, Tschetverikov form of *Feltia* (*Agrotis*) *ripae* which is figured. The writer says that the name is a synonym of *duskei*, Gr.-Gr. and of *chamyli*, Bng.-Hs., and refers to his own notes *Zt. f. Wiss. Ins.*, 1927, p. 286, ff.

In recent issues of *L'Amateur de Papillons*, M. Charles continues his notes on the French Acidalias. In the October number our